

more feasible. Repeat perfusions have been necessary in most patients over a period of at least three months, and sepsis has been a major problem.

In the final section new techniques of skin replacement using the synthetic membrane polytetrafluoroethylene are discussed and appear to offer promise in the severely burned patient. Current progress in organ preservation, banking, and freezing are also presented.

This highly informative, well-written symposium is the best review of the field of artificial organs and support systems currently available.

ERIC W. FONKALSRUD, MD

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CURRENT PEDIATRIC DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT—Second Edition—C. Henry Kempe, MD, Professor of Pediatrics and Chairman, Department of Pediatrics; Henry K. Silver, MD, Professor of Pediatrics; and Donough O'Brien, MD, FRCP, all from the University of Colorado School of Medicine, Denver; and Associate Authors, Lange Medical Publications, Drawer L, Los Altos, Ca. (94022), 1972. 1,008 pages, \$12.00.

This second edition of a book first published in 1970 is an up-to-date guide to pediatric treatment, diagnosis and physical examination. It should be particularly useful to pediatric house officers and young pediatricians for whom it is largely intended. Its approach is a practical one reflecting the clinical experience of its University of Colorado Medical Center authors, particularly that of Henry Silver who participates in 5 of its 40 chapters. Most of the 51 co-authors are members of the distinguished Department of Pediatrics of the Colorado Medical Center.

WILLIAM C. DEAMER, MD

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THE CRITICALLY ILL CHILD—Diagnosis and Management—Edited by Clement A. Smith, MD. W. B. Saunders Company, West Washington Square, Philadelphia (19105), 1972. 276 pages, \$11.75.

This volume is a compendium of articles which have appeared in series in *Pediatrics*. Each of the 22 chapters deals with a critical situation, often one which would reach the emergency room or which might be referred to a medical center. The authors are outstanding experts in their various fields and the book is edited by Clement Smith, Editor of *Pediatrics*.

Each subject is discussed in great depth and many portions are not easy reading. This is no Boy Scout Manual for the inept, but is designed for those with expertise and who have sophisticated equipment. Although, overall, the greatest value will be to hospitals with superior personnel, laboratory and other facilities, each chapter is loaded with valuable information and may be profitably read by any physician who might be confronted with these responsibilities. Although much of the material is complicated, the various authors have presented it well.

EDWARD B. SHAW, MD

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VECTORCARDIOGRAPHY IN CONGENITAL HEART DISEASE—A Method for Estimating Severity—R. Curtis Ellison, MD, Associate in Cardiology, Children's Hospital Medical Center, Assistant Professor of Pediatrics at the Children's Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Boston; Norma J. Restieaux, MB, ChB, FRACP, MRCP (London), Senior Lecturer in Medicine and Cardiologist, University of Otago Medical School, New Zealand, formerly, Fellow in Cardiology, Children's Hospital Medical Center, Boston. W. B. Saunders Company, West Washington Square, Philadelphia (19105), 1972. 209 pages, with 138 illustrations, \$13.50.

Many current methods of investigation of patients with congenital heart disease involve the use of complex techniques that not infrequently expose patients to discomfort and risk. The advantages of employing methods that are safe and reliable and may be used repeatedly even in seriously ill patients are obvious. One of the more important non-invasive techniques employed for the diagnosis and assessment of congenital cardiac disease is the vectorcardiogram. The current work is a summary of

ten years of experience with the Frank vectorcardiogram at the Children's Hospital and Medical Center in Boston. Ellison and Restieaux have placed their patient material into fourteen categories, based upon the type of congenital lesion present. Emphasis has been placed upon using vectorcardiographic measurements to assess hemodynamic severity. They deal mainly with the left and right maximum spacial voltages and the orientation of these vectors in space.

The first four chapters of this text are devoted to technique. There is a general discussion of vectorcardiographic principles, lead placement, and the methods employed for the calculation of the maximum spacial voltages and orientation. Stress is placed on the simplicity of the technique and the fact that the work can be performed, in large part, by a technician. The advantage of adapting their technique to computer analysis is outlined clearly.

Specific cardiovascular malformations are discussed separately in the remainder of the text. The chapters devoted to vectorcardiographic correlations in aortic and pulmonic stenosis are especially worthwhile, since many correlations have been obtained between left ventricular systolic pressure and the leftward maximum spacial voltage in patients with valvular aortic stenosis, and between right ventricular systolic pressure and rightward maximum spacial voltage in pulmonic stenosis. Unfortunately, the vectorcardiographic assessment of residual obstruction has not been found to be helpful in patients who have undergone operation for their stenotic lesion. In this same regard, while the authors' analyses of data from groups of patients is extremely helpful, no correlations are put forth concerning the association in any individual patient of changing hemodynamics and changing vectorcardiographic findings. With regard to the many other congenital malformations discussed in this work, it would appear that the Frank vectorcardiogram is most useful in quantifying intracardiac pressure changes and substantially less helpful in supplying criteria for predicting the extent of derangements induced by volume loads.

The text summarizes the current state of the art. It is adequately illustrated and the figures are of high quality. This book will be an important addition to the library of the clinical electrophysiologist or the practitioner of pediatric cardiology.

WILLIAM F. FRIEDMAN, MD

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TEXTBOOK OF ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY—David Littmann, MD, Consultant in Cardiology, Formerly, Chief, Cardiology Section, Veterans Administration Hospital, West Roxbury, Massachusetts, Associate Clinical Professor of Medicine, Harvard Medical School, Lecturer in Medicine, Tufts University Medical School, Associate in Medicine, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, Senior Associate in Medicine, Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Boston. Medical Department, Harper & Row, Publishers, Inc. 2350 Virginia Avenue, Hagerstown, Md. (21740), 1972. 533 pages with 627 illustrations, \$22.50.

This first edition of a *Textbook of Electrocardiography* is divided into seven chapters devoted to the normal electrocardiogram, hypertrophy and enlargement, conduction disorders, coronary heart disease, miscellaneous conditions, the abnormal electrocardiogram of no characteristic pattern, and electrocardiographic interpretation, plus an electrocardiogram illustration index and a subject index. The book is primarily a compendium of the author's collection of normal and abnormal electrocardiograms accumulated over a 25-year period while teaching clinical electrocardiography to medical students and residents. The text is secondary to the illustrations, the vast majority of which are photographic recordings. The quality of the reproductions is excellent, and with rare exception they are well selected.

The text discussions are informative, well-stated and finely illustrated. However, that pertaining to left ven-

tricular strain is confusing from the standpoint of attempting to differentiate the latter from ischemia or subendocardial infarction. The sections on ventricular hypertrophy are well-written, although the diagnosis of left ventricular hypertrophy with left bundle branch block is a controversial one. Other minor issues relate to the continuing usage of the confusing terms of peri-infarction and arborization or parietal block, the propriety of diagnosing left anterior hemiblock in the presence of left bundle branch block, and the omission of newer concepts of sequence of ventricular depolarization.

The author presents a sound discussion of coronary heart disease with classical references. In general his bibliography is well-selected in relation to basic material but lacks the newer references relating to hemiblock or to His bundle electrograms.

Arrhythmias and pediatric electrocardiography are minimally presented, but such was the intent of the author. With the exception of these two drawbacks, this book represents a practical, inclusive, and well-organized atlas of electrocardiography with excellent tracings and informative discussion in sufficient detail of most of the basic problems encountered in clinical electrocardiography. Dr. Littmann's approach is a classic and wise one which should prove most helpful for the medical student and young physician, but also will serve a useful purpose for the internist and cardiologist. However, it would be hoped that in the next edition the newer concepts pertaining to His bundle electrograms and A-V conduction would be included.

HILLIARD J. KATZ, MD

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CURRENT PSYCHIATRIC THERAPIES—An Annual Publication—Volume II—1971—Edited by Jules H. Masserman, MD, Professor of Psychiatry and Neurology, Northwestern University, Chicago. Grune & Stratton, Inc., 111 Fifth Avenue, New York City (10003), 1971. 224 pages, \$14.00.

This eleventh volume of *Current Psychiatric Therapies* fulfills the same functions as its predecessors: it presents a number (27) of brief articles, each of which deals with a new or reconsidered approach to psychiatric problems. None of the articles is sufficient to describe the approach in detail; each can serve to alert the reader to the existence of the approach and suggest readings to develop a wider understanding. The book, then, is of heuristic, rather than substantive, value, and it succeeds in this aim. The articles are of generally good quality, especially those of Colby on Computers in Treatment of Autistic Children, Catanzaro on Telephone Therapy, Horowitz on Art Therapy, Hollender on Marital Therapy, Mathis on Group Therapy for Exhibitionists, and Seeman on Multimodal Group Therapy, and Felder on Partial Hospitalization. The price of \$14.00 is excessive.

C. PETER ROSENBAUM, MD

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URINARY TRACT INFECTION AND ITS MANAGEMENT—Edited by Donald Kaye, MD, Professor and Chairman, Department of Medicine, The Medical College of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. The C. V. Mosby Company, 11830 Westline Industrial Drive, St. Louis, Mo. (63141), 1972. 290 pages, \$22.50.

This relatively slim volume contains a great deal of well-organized and clearly presented information and advice relating to this very challenging problem. There are thirteen authors who individually and collectively contribute the best current knowledge of the classification, pathogenesis, diagnosis and management of urinary tract infection. The well-defined and succinctly written chapters are competently edited by Donald Kaye who in addition contributes some of the most important material.

The reviewer has been most favorably impressed by

the thoroughness with which the newer diagnostic procedures and therapeutic attitudes are presented. The immunological aspects of urinary tract response are given due consideration. There is also some mention of the recent and continuing very exciting work by Fair and Stamey on the immune substance found in the prostate. The difficult challenge of asymptomatic bacteriuria is gone into and the importance of this problem is evaluated in relation to age and other factors.

This work represents the approach and attitudes of non-surgeons with the sole exception of the chapter by John McGovern. He discusses the question of "surgery in the management of patients with urinary tract infections." However he directs most of his attention to this problem in children. Perhaps he felt that obstructive infectious urinary problems in the adult would demand a urological consultation, and discussion here would be redundant. It is the opinion of this reviewer that some further emphasis on the importance of the female urethra in relation to recurrent infection might be distinctly valuable. Beyond this one point there would seem to be very little room for criticism.

This volume is highly recommended for the internist and general practitioner and the urologist as well. It might well be a "must" for the medical student.

THOMAS F. CONROY, MD

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GENERAL UROLOGY—Seventh Edition—Donald R. Smith, MD, Professor of Urology and Chairman of the Division of Urology, University of California, San Francisco, Consulting Urologist, San Francisco General Hospital, Consulting Surgeon (Urology), Veterans Administration Hospital, San Francisco. Lange Medical Publications, Drawer L, Los Altos, Ca. (94022), 1972. 436 pages, \$8.50.

Dr. Donald Smith, Professor of Urology at the University of California, San Francisco, has "done it again." The seventh edition of his classic paperback, *General Urology* is a gem and a *must* for all medical students and urological residents. At the beginning of the year with each new group of medical students, I always tell them Smith's book is their "Bible," and that if they know everything that is in it, they will know a great deal more than most urologists do.

In 31 carefully written chapters he covers the entire field of clinical urology. The organization is excellent; and as usual, the index and the references are clear and up-to-date. The new section on Radioisotopic Kidney Studies by Powell and Weiss is a valuable addition.

The illustrations, in clearly understood black-and-white line drawings, are excellent; and the reproduction of x-ray films is superior for a book of this sort. The fact that this text has been translated into Spanish and German, and is now being edited for French, Greek, Portuguese and Polish editions, speaks for its usefulness. It is a great and useful handbook of general urology.

WILLARD E. GOODWIN, MD

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PEDIATRICS—Fifteenth Edition—Editor: Henry L. Barnett, MD, Professor and Chairman, Department of Pediatrics, Albert Einstein College of Medicine of Yeshiva University, Bronx, New York; Co-Editor: Arnold H. Einhorn, MD, Professor of Pediatrics, Albert Einstein College of Medicine of Yeshiva University, Deputy Director of Pediatrics, Bronx Municipal Hospital Center, Bronx, Visiting Professor of Pediatrics, University Children's Hospital, University of Bern, Switzerland. Appleton-Century-Crofts, Educational Division, Meredith Corporation, 440 Park Avenue South, New York City (10016), 1972. 2,070 pages, \$26.50.

This represents the 15th Edition of Holt's *Diseases of Infancy and Childhood*, a complete and authoritative textbook of pediatrics which originally appeared in 1896. The editors have been joined by an increasing number of contributors with each edition, and more than 200 authorities have participated in the preparation of this volume. This reflects the increasing complexity and sub-